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of contiguous property, being a nuisance. Held, that the owners of said property had a sufficient cause of action, and that a perpetual injunction against the continuance of the saloon might be properly granted.

Patents — Infringement — Reconstructing Electric Lamps. — *Edison Electric Light Co., et al. v. Davis Electrical Works*, 58 Fed. Rep. 878 (Mass.). An injunction was granted to restrain defendant from infringement of letters patent held by plaintiff who was patentee of the Edison incandescent electric lamp. The infringement consisted in breaking a hole in the glass bulb of the lamp, inserting a new filament with its ends inserted in platinum sleeves, and closing the aperture after having exhausted the air from the receiver. It was held that the lamp is an organic whole lasting only as long as the carbon filament exists, and its identity as a structure is destroyed as soon as the bulb is broken off.

Partnership—Individual dealings by Partner.—*Latta v. Kilbourn*, 14 Sup. Ct. Rep. 201. An agreement between the members of a firm of real estate brokers engaged in negotiating the sale and purchase of real estate for the account of others, that any information concerning bargains in real estate obtained by one partner shall be communicated to the firm before being acted upon by the partner for his individual profit, does not so enlarge the scope of the partnership business as to render a partner who has made speculative purchases of real estate jointly with a party not a member of the firm, liable to the firm for the profits thus made. A partner may engage in individual transactions outside the scope of the firm's business, although he uses therein the skill and knowledge and information acquired as a member of the firm.

Partnership—Unauthorized Debts—Power of one Partner to bind Firm. — *Granby Mining and Smelting Co. v. Laverty et al.*, 28 At. Rep. 207 (Penn.). By a provision in articles of partnership all checks were to be signed by both partners, notice of which was given to their bank. Shortly before dissolution, one member, without the knowledge of the other, drew and executed alone some checks, for purposes not entered on the books. Held, that as against a garnishee, the bank was entitled to credit for money paid on these checks only so far as it could show that the money was used to pay obligations of the firm.

Payment—Principal and Agent.—*Long v. Thayer*, 14 Sup. Ct. Rep. 189. A purchaser of real estate, contracting with the agent of the vendor, gave promissory notes for the amount of the purchase,